### The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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Up-Town Office at T. A. Miller's, No.

SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1904.

519 East Broad Street.

And Who Is My Neighbor? Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—In your editorial, "The White Man's Obligation," in your issue of April 19th, you term as oppositionists, and Professor Mitchel, in his Birmingham address as "Vardamanians," those who do not see any good coming to he rank and file by the present mode of educating the negro, and you go on to say that we "would keep the negro in subjection, and in a condition of virtual slavery to the white man," and without any assumption on the part of the white man of the care and protection of the negro, and intimate that we are unjust to the negro and this you think will revert upon the white race. In thus expressing your views of our side of the controversy, you have done us an injustice that we do Editor of The Times-Dispatch: have done us an injustice that we not deserve; we would not be unjust to egro; would treat him right, and as the feeling towards him in this so far as the feeling towards him in this section is concerned, it is altogether friendly, as long as he behaves himself. But we contend, and rightly, that it is unjust and wrong to give him an education that puts false hopes into his head. An education that encourages him in his wild delusion to hope for the phantom of equality, with the white man, that never can and never will be realized, and if you mean by "keeping him in subjection," that we would deny him the realization of this wild dream, and the yet more prosperous one of social yet more prosperous one of social equality, and negro supremacy, we plead guilty to the charge, and think it a great deal better to be honest and frank guilty to the charge, and think it a great deal better to be honest and frank with them, letting them know once for all that this ambition, which at heart is their ultimate hope, is never to be attained in this world. It appears that the great difference in our treatment of the negro's education, in this controversy, and we are both sincere in wishing to better his condition, is that one ride is educating him as if he were an Anglo-Saxon, while the other side recognizes the vast gulf between the natures of the races fixed there by their Creator, which mun is powerless to change. This misguided Northern idea of forcing the negro to an equality with the white man was started by those who did not know, but are fast learning, his nature. Is it for the negro's good to continue this teaching, to create hopes that must be dashed to the ground and cause him untold dangers? We answer, No. Whither is his present education leading him? What callings in life is it opening for the rank and file to make an heacst living? We have shown in a former article that it is depriving him of carning a living as a laborer, although he nade an ideal one, by his entertaining the vain hope of living without working between the plow handles. If the other side claims that is worse than slavery for him to work there, we ask and wait for an answer, who is going to take that place? Somebody has to wait for an answer, who is going ke that place? Somebody has to and wait for an answer, who is going to take that place? Somebody has to fill it. There is no slavery attached to it, either. He could earn sufficient wages to make a comfortable living, and be contented and happy, but the little emattering of book learning that he is getting is driving him from the farm, too proud to work, to the cities, where he is a terror to every lady who ventures out alone, and where he is a constant, though unwilling, attendant of the Police Court. Is this bettering his condition? We, the farmers and taxpayers, who are paying for his schooling, can see no good results from the methods now pursued, and should we be blamed for complaining when it looks as if we were paying for removing the supports on which the fabric of agriculture rests. We contend that there is no opening for the vast majority of negroes to make an honcer, you do him, an incalculable to take that place? when you destroy his usefulness as a you do him an incalculable harm, which is not only feit by him, but by all kinds of business. Would any-one be rash enough to contend that the education he is getting is calculated to make him a better laborer? We answer only where he gets an industrial training. The common school education that Professor Mitchell recommends totally unfits him for farm work; after going to school for years if he comes to the farm, he has no more experience than if just landed from Ethlopia and with the fearful encumbrance of being dissatisfied, sour and discontented with his station, an inefficient hand, carrying through life the disappoint hone, a carrying through life the disappoint hone, a better place than a laborer, and being at last obliged to take it. As has been aggested by a brother farmer, it would be just as absurd to train all horses to be race horses or hunters, where would agriculture be if you climinate the Percheron and the mule? Hadn't you just as well abandon the farm as to pursue such a suicidal policy? Or would you try to make a race horse of the mule, and if you could through unborn generations of untiring effort and countless expense succeed what would you, after making a race horse of him, put in his places? No; let us be fair. The negro is no slave; he has the option of the whole world to work out his salvation in and he has to work it out himself. History fails to give an instance of where any race or people have ever risen except through their own efforts. Let us eneducation he is getting is calculated to make him a better laborer? We answer

of to-day is a far greater menace to so-ciety and civilization than when we started this education; poor encouragement in that direction!

The solution of this problem is the burning question of the day and in the interest of the white man and the negro worthy of the best efforts of the best minds. The white man has to solve it, as this is and always will be, his country. Let us throw aside sentiment, and work for something practical. Teach the rank and file to be efficient laborers, as this must necessarily be their life's work; this will be a benefit to them and to the community. In which they live. So long as they are taught by teachers of their race, lostility to the white man, just so long will they be the chief sufferers who can succeed in the profession, let them go ahead; the way is clear, but it is wrong and worse than useless to make fools of the rank and file by teaching them or holding out hopes to them that they can live without working for it. ROBERT BEVERLY.

Caret, Essex county, Va., May 2, 1904.

We give prominence to this communication from Mr. Beverly for the reason that it emphasizes the opinion which we have expressed that the average white man is opposed to giving the negro a literary education, because he believes that the negro was intended to be the servant of the white man, and that he ought not to receive any education that will take him out of that position. Our correspondent is a good and intelligent citizen, and his views are entitled to respectful consideration. But his doctrine is wholly illogical, as we shall proceed

As for the question of social equality, we shall not discuss that, because it is not a subject of discussion. The whites of the South, will not associate with the negro, no matter how cultivated he may be, and we do not see what that has to do with the question of education. Nor do we see what the political question has to do with it. The Anglo-Saxon race is quite capable of taking care of itself, and there is under our form of government no inherent right either to vote or to hold office. Voting is a privilege conferred under restrictions and regulations, which each State is at liberty to make for itself, and in all elective offices it is for the voters to say who shall serve. But in other respects our form of government contemplates equal rights and equal opportunities to all. Each person has the same right that every other person has to get an education, to develop his talents, to cultivate his mind, to improve his mental and moral conduct, to acquire property, rise as bigh as he may rise by his own merit and exertion. This is not, as Mr. Beverly contends, equivalent to forcing the negro to an equality with the white man. It is simply giving the negro the same opportunity that the white man has to improve his condition, and we contend that in fairness, in justice and in accordance with the doctrine of democracy, the negro is entitled to that opportunity. But Mr. Beverly does not think so.

He says that the smattering of book learning which the negro is receiving is driving him from the farm, too proud to work, to the cities, where he is a terror, etc. "We, the farmers and taxpayers," says he, "who are paying for his schooling, can see no good result from the methods now pursued, and should we be blamed for complaining when it looks support upon which the fabric of our agriculture rests. We contend that there is no opening for the vast majority of negroes to make an honest living except as laborers, and when you destroy his usefulness as a laborer, you do him incalculable harm, which is not only felt by him, but by all kinds of business." And again, he asks: "If we educate the negro, who is going to take his place as a laborer?"

There you have the proposition frankly stated. The negro must be kept in subjection; must be deprived of the right of schooling, in order that he may work for the white man. Mr. Beverly says that he waits for an answer to his question. We ask him another question. If the or if they should now be removed, who Upon Mr. Beverly's theory there must be a laboring class, and some men would have to be deprived of the right to improve their condition in order that there might be farm hands and butlers and cooks. We protest against any such cruel and undemocratic doctrine. We protest against keeping any man in subjection der to make him the servant of another man. That question comes home to the white man as well as to the negro, and we resent the suggestion in whatever form it may arise, because it comes home to us.

There has always been a serving class, without respect to race, and perhaps there always will be. But in God's name and in the name of democracy, we insist that every man in this country shall have the opportunity to lift himself out of that class and improve his situation in life. If a man is able to cain a livelihood by doing brain work instead of manual work, it is cruel and undemocratic and un-Christianlike to hold him down to the position of a common la

Mr. Beverly brings the discussion down to a low level indeed when he puts the negro in the same class with beasts of burden. We cannot discuss that phase he has to work it out himself. History falls to give an instance of where any race or people have ever risen except through their own efforts. Let us encourage him to work and not call work reconstructions their own efforts. Let us encourage him to work and not call work and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not he is a negle with the false hopes that must, if continued, inevitably meet with a rude awakening. For wherever he goes, he will find out he is a negro still. He can get an honest living by the sweat of his brow, and be contented and happy, a useful factor in the community, and such a future is in store for him and only a few can ever hope to be anything else, whether they will or no. If you will persist in giving him book learning, for heaven's sake, try and develop the moral side which has not had many lessons taught since 1861. This, the religious side, Professor Mitchell puts first, which in practice is now, the last, the Mosaic code only being known to violate it. Let the Ogden movement push this feature in his character, which seems utterly neglected. If this propoganda is seeking to better his condition here by common school education, we would say that after forty years of money spent and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But he tyle in and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But he is illogical and not as a beast. But h of the subject with him, because we recognize the negro as a human being

tradicts himself by saying that if there are some negroes who can succeed in the professions, let them go ahead. But how are they going to succeed in the professions and go ahead if they have no opportunity for education? Taking him at his own word, all negroes should have chance to educate themselves and improve themselves, and let the fittest survive. Those who cannot with an education make a living except as common laborers must get their living by the sweat of their brow. But those who can nake a living in the professional life or in any field of commerce or industry should have a chance to do so.

Again, Mr. Beverly contradicts himself when he says: "Let us be fair; the negro is no slave; he has the option of the whole world to work out his salvation." That is all that we ask for him. Every informed reader of this paper knows that The Times-Dispatch is opposed to coddling the negro and to giving him any special consideration on account of his race. We contend simply that he shall be given a fair chance, cannot have a fair chance if he be denied

the right of education. Mr. Beverly says that history fails to give an incident of or any names of people who have ever rison except through their own effort. We do not expect the negro to rise in any other We have always fought the Northern idea of making him the "ward of the nation," and giving him favors of government not enjoyed by others. But, to repeat, we are in favor of giving him the opportunity to raise himself up by his own exertion.

In conclusion, let us say once again that our concern is not for the negro race, but for the white race. This doctrine that one man ought to be held down in order that he may be the servant of another man is dangerous to democracy it is dangerous to American liberty; and it is dangerous to the white man, as it is to the negro. Taking the higher view still, we contend that the white race cannot be unjust and cruel to the black ace without harming itself. A wrong is subjective as well as objective. The nan who is wronged may recover from the evil inflicted; the man who does the wrong receives a permanent injury to himself.

True Charity.

The Virginia State Conference of Char ities and Correction will convene in Norfolk on Tuesday next, and an interesting and instructive session is promised. This conference is merely a propaganda. It does not meddle. The men and women who compose it are students of the subject of charity, and in coming together from time to time their aim is by study and discussion to work out the best and most beneficial methods of dealing with beggars and dependents and charitable institutions. The fundamental principle upon which

the conference operates is that true charity never degrades, but always lifts up and helps. Those who have had the hap-hazard aims-giving usually does more harm than good, tending to make the beggar more dependent, and so alding and encouraging him in his degradation. This conference endeavors to correct the evils of such alms-giving and to direct in the right way those who are disposed to give. There are many beggars who ought not to be encouraged, because they are imposters and are leading a dishonest life. There are other beggars who do not mean to be dishonest, but who have reached the conclusion that they must live upon the bounty of others. These should be encouraged to help themselves and to become independent. There are still others who are unable to take care of themselves, for one cause or another, and they must be cared for at the public expense. But there is a right way and a wrong way of doing this sort of charity work, and one of the chief alms of the conference is to make suggestions to the State, county and city authorities as to the best methods of conducting charitable institutions.

The conference keeps in touch with men in various parts of the country who have made a study of charity and have reduced it to something like a science. Several of these experts are invited to address the members have always been instructed 1:8. and edified by such addresses. The conference this year will in that respect be no exception. In a word, this conference is one of the educational institutions of the State and is doing a splendid work in its peculiar sphere.

### Novel City Government.

In these columns we have frequently alluded to municipal corporations as business corporations, in which the citizens constitute the stockholders, members of the Council the board of directors, and the Mayor the president. That would be very much higher functions than those of business. But a municipal corporation deals very Little with the fundamental principles of government, and its operations are confined largely to business functions.

The city of Memphis, so we are informed, is a strictly business corporation Twenty years ago it effaced itself from the list of American municipalities and became for a time a mere "taxing dis-The city has now, however, evolved for liself a form of government which is, as we have said, strictly bus-The municipal corporation is run much the same as railroad and other corporations are run-by a board of directors. of which the Mayor is president. There are no Councils, no ward representations. The entire affairs of the city are in the hands of the eleven directors, of which the Mayor is one. These govern the city in all its departments.

The Commercial-Appeal says that Mem-

"BLACK MAMMY." Better Still, keep it on hand.

### Headache Earache Toothache

Many long weary days and sleepless nights ave been filled with ageny because of one of the boys mentioned complaints. It is unnecessary to



will quickly drive out the pain. Keep it on hand for just such emergencies. There is sure to come a time of need and Hamlins Wizard Oil will not fall you.

Sarah Gillespie, San Diego, Tex., writes: I have suffered a great deal with Earneche and by the use of Hamilins Wizard Oil I have been entirely cured.

P. H. Simons, Dennison, Iowa, writes: Ham-lins Wizard Oil is the best remedy for Sore Throat and Toothuche I have ever used. I have never known it to fail.

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# **ALL DRUGGISTS**

phis has made a great forward stride under this form of government. It is an footprints. interesting experiment, and perhaps other cities will eventually adopt that mode. It very largely eliminates the political fac- one Lord, but one thing to say-Jesus tor, which is so often a source of corruption, and if the right sort of directors are chosen the business affairs of the corporation will be conducted upon strict. in all and every difficulty. Amid the ly business prinicples and far better than they would be conducted under the polit-

We are not informed whether or not the directors of the Memphis corporation receive pay for their services, but we suppose that they do. The city could well afford to pay the right sort of men as good a salary as they could command from any other corporation for similar

An Opportunity.

Now that the City Democratic Committee has decided to give the voters of Richmond an opportunity of expressing their views on the subject of primary elections, it behooves the friends of the primary to exert themselves to make a good showing on election day. We have no doubt that the sentiment of Richmon is overwhelmingly in favor of the primary election principle, and voters will pression to that sentiment and of proclaiming the fact far and near.

It will greatly help the cause throughout the State for Richmond to cast a large vote in behalf of the primary prin ciple, and this will be an opportunity which should be improved to the utmost. not commit themselves to any definite plan, but only to the principle. The pri-If it be honestly conducted, of ascertaining the choice of the people, and as in Virginia a nomination is equivalent to an election and as our contests consist for the most part in the selection of candidates, it is of supreme importance that the method of selection should be the best. The primary has been abused, but that is nothing against the system itself. It is a good thing if properly used, and the Democrats of Virginia should stand by the system and give it their earnest support.

#### The Farewell Promise.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"Ye shall receive power after that the
Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye
shall be witnesses unto Me, \* \* \* unto the conference from time to time, and the uttermost parts of the earth."-Acts,

Who could have foretold that Jesus Christ would be the first to go? It did not enter our thoughts or mind that He would pass away from all the anxiety and stress of the Christian life of service, and leave us behind.

We rather would have thought that He would be the very last to go; that He would stay until the last little lamb had been safely enfolded; that He would remain on earth until the very last weary pilgrim had entered into the heavenly

Instead of this He went first! Not a low view to take of national or State only so, but He told His disciples that government, for government performs by leaving thus, He was actually considering their advantage and promoting

"It is expedient for you that I go away." He said. I am not going for personal convenience; I am considering would appear the loving course-but not in reality. One day you will see it clearly as I do now. "It is expedient for you that I go away."

Jesus Christ is about to go. How will He go? Picture to yourself all possible replies to that question: How will He go? He cannot be allowed to die; that would be a fatal disappointment to the hopes and expectations of His followers, This man must not die, or He will contradict all that was phenomenal and impressive in His life. He cannot disappear suddenly, or even by violence. How will He go?

St. Luke tells us He was "taken up. In other places we learn that He "ascended," instead of being bound to earth by some centripetal force. He was lifted by a mightier law into His own place and throned in the heavens as Priest of Creation.

He but sepeated in one final act all the miracles which made His ministry illus-trious. From the very beginning He had been ascending. So that when He took the final movement it was but the completion of His former life. He visibly | 817 EAST AND 21 WEST BROAD STS.

ascended to the home and presence of

Our life should be an ascent. We should not be to-day where we were ten years ago. Not the abrupt and sharp action which attracts the gaze of mankind, but a gradual ascent, following in His plessed footprints until the next step carries us into heaven itself. It is possible so to live, that dying shall be but going home. We are all our life prepar-

If your life is a life of faith in the Son of God, an herolo, patient, gentle, pure, noble life, marked by the desire to be Christlike, then you will "ascend," All that drops away from you will only be the flesh and blood that have been a burden and distress, to you for many a day. Your "self," your liberated spirit, shall "ascend." We shall in very deed 'rise with Christ."

If this final interview was pathetic to Christ, it was also pathetic to the disciples. Last interviews are notably so. The words that would be commonplace at any other time acquire a new significance amid the darkening shadows of farewell. We should always listen as if it were a last word. We lose much by our unwatchfulness.

The disciples had their question to ask as certainly as He had His command-

The power which our Lord gave His disciples was one to be felt and used. When He puts the staff into my hand He means me to walk with it. Cleanse the System. 250 He gives me opportunities, He means me to use them. We must grow little OLD VIRGINIA HERB TEA by little, but with constant motion, quiet, subtle, imperceptible, but never resting day or night until the culminating point is reached.

This power was to be used "to the uttermost parts of the earth"; until there was no more ground to be covered; until the men came back again to their own

"Ye shall be witnesses unto Me." church has one subject, only one King Christ came into the world to save sinners, and went out of the world to pray for His Church and sustain His servants jeers and taunts of an unfeeling and allen multitude He hung and died upon that cross, which was to redeem a world Alone, in a deeper sense than we can ever comprehend, He fought and won that dread battle against sin and the powers of hell.

But in this last tender farewell. He is surrounded by His own. He speaks His last words to those who, with child-like hearts, had followed Him in His daily ministry of love, and in whose presence they felt secure from all III.

"And when He had spoken these things. while they beheld. He was taken up and a cloud received Him out of their sight."

out of hearing, nor out of sympathy nor out of the region of direct and help ful ministry-only out of sight. We want to see Him now, but He says: "Blessed are they which have not seen Me, and yet have believed.". Surely we can wait We shall one day see Him as He isl He is out of our sight, but blessed be nor love, nor memory.

The North Carolina newspapers pay high tributes to Editor Robert M. Furwas recently announced. We did not know Mr. Furman, but we knew his work and through it we formed a high opinion of his abilities and character. The Spanish minister intimates that

we might have had Spain's colonies for the asking, without any war at all. Well It wasn't much of a war, and it made Mr. Bryan a colonel. It's all right,

It now turns out that Mr. Hearst sent one thousand sewing machines to Jacksonv.lie, after the big fire, and every las one of them is doubtless a political machine for Mr. Hearst. The Elizabeth City county Democrats

are in favor of Daniel for the presidency Sensible Democrats. But If we can't nominate him for first place, why should not Virginia push him for second place?

Mr. Rockefeller says that when a boy he loaned money at 7 per cent, How triffling that must seem to him, when he figures on the dividend of Standard oil

Mr. Will H. Stevens has sold the Clare mont Herald to Mr. Will H. Hundley of Cincinnati, and the paper will hereafter te conducted by Mr. Hundley.

The Omaha Bee says that out there there are only two kinds of Democratsthose who stick to free silver and those who want to win.

The prohibitionist is a man who believes that the way to keep cats from raising a row in the alley at night is to

Was it a mere coincidence that the Barnum circus visited Washington immediately after the adjournment of Con-



KREMO DENTINE, nothing like it. Why? Ask the fruggist. Price 250.

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# POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

\*

#### CORRECTIONS

By an oversight the sketch of William Cullen Bryant was given for that of Mr. Swinburne, the author of "A Forsaken

Algernon Charles Swinburne, son of Admiral Charles Henry Swinburne and Lady Jane Henrietta, daughter of George, third earl of Ashburnham, was born in London, April 5, 1837. He uttended Oxford, but did not take a degree. He is deeply versed in ancient Greek and modern literature. He has written dramas, poems and essays. "Poems and Ballade," printed in 1805, was so severely censured that it was withdrawn from circulation. Swinburne is unrivaled in sweet, smooth and musical versification. A republican for the greater part of his life, once even urging the assassination of the Czar of Russia, he is now apparently reconciled to imperialism.

An accidental transposition of lines so obliterated the beauty of Browning's "The Lost Leader," that we reproduce it in order that it may be read in its completeness.

SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1904.

#### DO YOU REMEMBER THAT—

Columbus discovered a great number of small islands in the West Indies, which he called the Queen's Garden. These were, in his opinion, the 5,000 islands which Marco Polo and Mandeville described as the boundary of India.

Marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, and the Earl of Bothwell. Moscow burned by the Tartars, who had surrounded the city

and set it on fire at all points. The entire city was burned down and upwards of 200, 000 of the inhabitants perished in the flames. Moscow was founded in 1156, was taken by Tamerland in 1382, and subsequently it fell into the hands of the Tartars, whose last attack upon it was in 1571, when they set it on fire. Moscow was entered by the French September 14, 1812, and the Russian Governor, Rostochin, ordered that it should be set on fire in five hundred places at once. In this memorable conflagration 11,840 houses were burned to the ground, besides palaces and churches. The French, thus deprived of quarters, evacuated Moscow October 19th, and it was reentered by the Russians October 22d following.

1602.

Bartholomew Gosnold, in search of a suitable place to settle a plantation, discovered a headland in 42 degrees, where he came to anchor, and taking a great number of cod at this place, they called it Cape Cod, which name it still retains. 1775.

Congress resolved to issue paper money. 1776.

American fort at The Cedars, 43 miles above Montreal, sur-

rendered by Major Butterfield, with 390 men, to Captain Foster, with 650 British and Indians. 1781.
Fort Granby surrendered by the British to Colonel Lee.

1800.

Bonaparte crossed the Mount St. Bernard. Each man, says Walter Scott, carried from sixty to eighty pounds up icy precipices, where a man totally without encumbrance could ascend but slowly. Probably no troops but the French could have endured the fatigue of such a march, and no other general than Bonaparte would have ventured to require it at their hands.

1814. The British plundered Poultneyville, on Lake Ontario. They were driven off by General Swift.

David Irving died at Philadelphia. He was taken prisoner on board the United States frigate Philadelphia at Tripoli and imprisoned there two years.

The village of Roanoke, on the Chatahoochee, Georgia, attacked and stormed by 300 Indians and burned to ashes.

1847. Daniel O'Connel, the Irish agitator, died at Genoa, on his way to Rome. His heart was sent forward and his body carried back to Ireland.

The Legislature of Massachusetts offered to loan the United States Government \$7,000,000 to carry on the war.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1904.

1862. The Agricultural Department created by act of Congress.

The President vetoes the bill admitting Colorado as a State.

#### DO NOT FORGET THAT-

John XXI., Pope, killed by the fall of a building. He was Portuguese, and wrote on philosophy, medicine, etc.

Female dancers first introduced on the Parisian stage, in a court opera, called Le Triomphe de l'Amour. 1691.

Leisler and Milbourne hung as the cause of the Schenectady 1770. Louis XVI. of France espoused Maria Antoinette, archduchess

of Austria. A violent tempest on that day was regarded as an omen of future misfortunes.

The French navigator, De Pages, passed the 81st degree of north latitude, in an attempt to reach the pole.

Edmund C. Genet, the French Minister, arrived at Philadelphia. He was received with much enthusiasm by the citizens. Earthquake in Syria. Lataka, the ancient Laodicea, was laid in ruins, and more than 3,000 persons buried under the fallen mass.

Action between the United States frigate President Rogers and the British ship Little Belt, which was captured.

The bill to remove the civil disabilities of the Jews rejected in the British Parliament by a vote of 288 to 165.

1830. Great eruption of Mount Aetna; seven new craters were formed and eight villages were destroyed, to which the lava had never been

1838. New York State banks resumed specie payment.

1854.

Tornadoes occurred in Alabama, Missouri and Illinois, accompanied with extensive damage to property. General Butler's besieging forces at Fort Darling, on the James

River, were attacked and defeated by a loss of 3,500 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. President Johnson acquitted on the vote in the Senate for his impeachment—35 votes for to 19 against it.

Communist overthrow the Vendome column in Paris, France.

Mafeking, South Africa, besieged by the Boers, relieved